WOMAN AS A POLITICIAN the average Briton, but talk to him of John and Elizabeth and he is ready to be interested up to his lights."

In England She is a Worker and is Influential.

IN AMERICA SHE IS SILENT.

Will the Time Come When She Will Have an Equal Vote with Man?

The Women's Political Lengues of Europe nd Their Vas: Membership-Two Great Universities Open Their Doors to the Fair Sex-Some of the Latest Whims o Fushion-New Things in Neckwear.

One of the things which Lady Henry Somerest finds hard to reconcile with her preenceived idea of the enterprise and energy of American women is the apparent indifference of the great majority to political issues and privileges. As compared with English women of all classes American women, though first in the field as claimants for the right of sharing political powers with men, are less actively interested in political work, less well informed on the issues of the day, and enjoy fewer rights of franchise. Twenty-four of our States and Territories confer certain minor privileges of voting or of holding school offices on women, while twenty allow women to have no voice in the management of public affairs, Wyoming is the banner State. Kansas grants municipal suffrage, while in the other States the privileges en oyed by women are confined to educational matters only.

In England women vote for the election of members of Municipal and County Councils and School Beards, sit themselves as members of School Boards and County Councils, and a woman has for more than fifty years held the throne of the powerful United Kingdom and werned wisely and well. There yet remains for them to win the right to vote for members of Parliamentonly. First places have been ob-tained for the two Suffrage bills and they are set for hearing in April and May of this year. The bills propose to confer the parliamentary suffrage on women who are already entitled to vote at the town and county council elections in England, Scotland, and Wales and at poorlaw guardian elections in Ireland. Both bills are backed by many eminent names and Mr. Courtney, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, has declared his expectation that the measure will be passed.

English women declare frankly and unaffectedly the party to which they belong, Con-servative, Primrese, Liberal, or Liberal Unionat, and one meets in England many more men who acknowledge unreservedly their championship of woman's caus than can be found to admit their sympathy with woman suf-fragists in America. John Stuart Mill once said that there is only one department of intelloctual activity in which woman has ever shown berself the equal of man. "We have had no woman poet like Shakespeare or the Greek poets, no woman painter like Michael Angelo, o woman musician like Beethoven or Mozart. In all these departments man has never had an equal or a rival in woman. But there is herself the peer and equal of man, and that is in the very department of politics with which we are told she has no capacity to deal. There are certain great queens, Elizabeth of Engand, Catherine of Russia, and some of the Indian Princesses who were the equals in every way of any man who ever held the same posi-Hen. I suppose presperity and greatness in than in the days of Queen Eliza oth, Queen

English women are well organized in politleaf work, and work with men necessing to regular party methods. Men advise with women in the interior and important things of polities, and women use all means to commit men that are up for election to parliamentary suffrage for women, and when the candidates have espoused the cause the women work for their election by all the regular political ds andoby unious and strategic meas-In house-to-house canvassing the cossful, from their superior tact and through long experience in charity visiting. Every one has heard of Lady Randolph Churchill's energetic canvass during her hus-band's candidacy for the Ministry, and Mrs. Brand, wife of a member of Parliament, can passed the entire district with her husband. harming the electors with her singing while he devoted himself to their political educaby the river side, as well as in the great politiher everywhere. The Review of Reviews says:
"If things continue to go on at the present rate, the candidate who cannot but a canable woman into the field may as well retire from

Ladies also bring up the electors in their sarriages, instructing them frequently in the tus operandi of the electoral right denied to be fair instructors. An amusing story is told of a young lady very notive in fighting an elecing place a man who said he could not vote unnot read or write and was so confused and puzzled he could not get through the terrible ordeal alone Arriving at the polling booth with her helpless but legal voter, the lady was confronted by a placard on which she read: "No women admitted to this room," and was obliged to re-treat, followed by the man who had a right to enter, but had not sufficient courage to go in thouther for fear of what might happen to tress audiences of voters from the roughest, ociety as well as those of more intelligence writes of attending a mass meeting of the great unwashed." where an elegant and Htied lady, richly dressed, made as good a stump speech as she had ever heard rum the silver-tongued orator of the Americampaigns. The speech was refined, as rell as logical, containing only a passing Musion to woman's suffrage, and was listened with marked attention by the incongruous udience. It has been rumored that fair canthis is most eraphatically denied by the women. who, a great many years ago, allowed the voters to take their ballots from her lips with their own if they supported her candidate.

The Liberal rederation and Union of all the Women's Liberal Associations throughout the wontry is an organization of 200 associations containing a membership of between 70.000 and 8.000 women. Its members and delegates are, of course, warm supporters of home rule and of the Liberal party. One section of the Federation's devoted to the work of the Liberal party curvassing at elections, holding meetings, instructing voters, circulating Liberal party curvassing the laberal party have adopted. The other section, known as the Progressive party, endoavors to forward the cause of weman sendings, as well as to propagate Liberal doctrines.

The Primrose Lengue antedates the Liberal Federation, and Conservative women were the first to show what could be accomplished without the presession of a vote by the active induces of weman sendings of the carries of the course of the proper discipline and order. There are also the Society for the Woman's Suffrage and the National Association for the Defence of Personal Rights. except in the case of a certain beautiful lady

Millicent Fawcett, the wife of the blind

TO ADORN THE NECK.

The Important Part Lace is Taking-How it Should be Worn. To the poetic instincts of Parisian women we are indebted for most of the pretty trifles which modify the se-



verity of our woollen gowns and add a those of lighter materials. Because a long time ago a fair but unfortunate French queen knotted about her neck a half hand! kerchief of lace in graceful, careless fashion, the woman of toher well-worn black crimson or blue to that

manded by the dinner or evening toilet. Because of the delicate French fancy playthrough the seriousness of tailor modes we have the whole family of eravats, pouls, vests, and collars of bright-

cravats, pouls, vests, and collars of brig tinted chiffons and fine laces that their various forms are becoming to women. With one good cloth dress and two or three of these plastrons, one is ready to face any kind of a dress emergency from the morning marketing to the afternoon reception or evening dinner.

For women with full throats and storing shomiders the fiehu that Marie Antoinette wore so well is decidedly becoming. It may he of India silk, chiffon, mousseline de soie, lace or liberty tissue, it may be of any tint or color, the



Finally, the lug thew must have be doned unless great regard is paid to the neatness and presiseness of the rest of the costume, secauso if that is not tidy it gives the idea that the whole has been hurrienly donned and that the undue size of the bow is calculated to hide defects.

Of the different forms of the cravat the only governing principle is grace in effect. The economical woman can save about two-thirds the price of the thing if she makes it herself, lesides being more sure to have it hecoming to her particular

ing to her particular style. The cravat when it cume to us was a modest little bit of lace or crops du chine, but it has now enlarged its borders until in some instances it covers the shoulders like a cape, and in others fastens beneath the belt of the hodiec; and the oddest thing about it is that it is worn with the roughest of weel gowns well as with the gavest of silk tollets, conving the failor-made morning gown into lunch dress or a reception tollet.

THE EASTER BRIDE.

of the New Features Introduced Into English Weddings.

All the Easter brides that follow the English wedding customs will have an early afternoon wedding, followed by a reception. Very quiet is the weslding not followed by a reception. The bride's mother issues the invitations to motherless they are issued in the father's name, and if the father is also dead a sister, either married or single, sends them out.

The bridegroom gives a list of the relatives and friends he wishes to invite, or invitations are given to him to direct for himself. Those who have received invitations should leave cards with the bride's mother within a week after the wedding has taken place. The hour at which the reception is to commence is not named, as it is understood that the guests will arrive at the house immediately after leaving The bride's parents receive the guests in the

frawing room as they arrive, and they leave the church directly after the bride and bridethe church directly after the bride and bridegroom for this purpose. At English weddings
the bride and bridegroom do not stand at the
door with the parents, nor do they stand together to receive the guests congratulations.
The length of time they remain at the reception is regulated by the hour of their departure. If time permits, they lead the way to
the dining room for luncheon or tea, whichever is given, lioth are considered in good
taste. If the former is served it takes
place immediately after the arrival of the
guests, who file into the dining room as
space permits after the relatives. The guests
stand during the meal. A tea does not involve as much trouble or expense as a lunchecon, it is arranged on similar lines with a
smart at home tea. The wedding party precede the guests into the tea room, where all
formality is dispensed with, speeches are not
made, and healths are not proposed except in a
quiet way among intimate friends. The hostess allows the guests to find their way to the
tea room as they please, and ladies do not
wait to be taken in by gentleusen, as the fair
sex usually proponderate in large numbers at
a wedding. The bride does not return to the
drawing room, but takes leave of her friends
in the hall as she goes out.

Buttonhole bouquets for the gentlemen and
corsage bouquets for the ladies of white flowers are given out at the church immediately
after the ceremony and worn to the reception.
And when the happy pair are driven away
from the house, some one throws after them a
slipper of flewers instead of the traditional
shoe for good luck. groom for this purpose. At English weddings

A French Manied Ball and a Lenten Lunch-con-The "At Home" Day,

A French woman artist gave a picturesque bal masque during Carnival week where the costumes were all composed of paper as stipulated by the cards of invitation. The hostess were the dress of Blanche of Castile, a creamcolored robe with a design of and border of gold. Her hair fell in long thick braids down to her waist, and was tied with ribbons of gold paper. The ribbons and flowers on all the towns were of paper, and paper favors were given in the cotillon.

flettle fancy. The hair is parted down to the forehead, leaving only a light fringe to fall to-



gether on the brow. Chefther side it is waved in long, loose, but regular waves back to the softly coiled knot of waves and curis worn rather low at the back of the head. Not every woman has the well-reunded head demanded by this style of colliver. Emma Lames Story, the singer, realizes its possibilities, as Sandaza, more beautifully than any woman except the one for whom the style is

named, the classic contour of the small, prot-tly poined head being quite as charming as the fair oval face.

The latest thing in jewellers' novelties is the fluted enamelled ribbon, which comes in all the delicate tints, and is tied up in all manner of knots and hows for the hair, for the watch or for the neck. About every third woman that is seen in these Lenten days at the opera has a is seen in these L enten days at the opera has a band of ribbon about her head half hidden in the soft waves of hair, and tied in a pert, upstanding little bow on one side. These ribbons have a satin smooth finish and mest dainty coloring, but the little fillet is of metal enamelied, or it would never stay in place. Very pretty girdles for summer wear are made of this metal ribbon tied into bows, which are gracefully bent and threat into soft-looking arrangements quite the the silk ribbons.

What a piece of malicious mischief is the "Bell cont" that we are called upon to wear in

this year of grace 1802? Not content with disguising the prettiest thing about a woman. her gracious curves and the pretty slenderness of waist she has suffered years of torture to attain, in a garment of the nightshirt family, the latest decree is that the awkgainly thing shall be

intensified by a strap buttoned or buckled nervess the back at the waist line. This strap is as useful a member of society as the third leg on a duck, the fifth wheel on a cart, or the factors on the back of a man's cont. Its only mission on earth is to disfigure the woman who wears it and to prove to an unbelieving world what a sweet, self-sacrifleing, long-suffering, and enduring creature a woman is. Only pretty women will be courageous enough to wear the garment, and no penitential sackeloth could be mere mortifying to their vanity. Some of these coats add to their other injuities that of being bound with leather and having a leather strap across the back, but most of them are content with the raggodest of raw edges and stitched ricits fastened with butter plates of mother-of-pearl or horn.

by a hostess with gray hair to eleven other herself. The ladies followed the hostess's whim and appeared in costumes of gray cloth or silk, and the maids who served the feast white caps and aprong, brightened with pink was a searf of gray plush, and on this, in a low basket of silver enamel, was a mound of carnations deepening from palest pink to deepest

the "Lean and Hungry Lunches," where only Oysters are served in bulk, not in the shell; eggs, picked-up codfish, potatoes in various forms, rice, and other inexpensive viands are served with great ceremony on exquisite china by indies to whom economy is so un-usual as to be regarded in the light of a di-verting entertainment. A favorite dessert is one of oth-fashioned tarts, so dear to childish hearts, or simule jellies.

fashion in London and the women who held them with irritating regularity once a week nre now reducing them to once a month, and a few of those who found them most irksome have with admirable cuteness fixed them on "fifth Mondays, Tuesdays," &c., to limit them "Bith Mondays, Tuesdays," ke, to limit them to one day in two or three months. One lady who had become particularly annoyed at missing all the best things of the winter, which she declares enume always on "her day," for the sake of seeing a lot of people she didn't want to see, and receiving a shower of pasteboard from the friends she did want to see, says that next year she is going to observe as her "at home" day "the second Sunday in the week."

This is one of the dresses designed by the special providence that watches over the slim fashion-plate style of woman. It is of tan, with a fourreau skirt of light wood-col-



ored cloth, trimmed with three bands of black mossy trimming that looks like fur, with a little tracery of jet above each band. The deep pointed collar of jet, with its bands of the thick trimming, is lined with chamolise, and is really warm and comfortable, for the dress is designed for deni-sation wear without a wrap. A broad girdle of jet conceals the jointure of the skirt and bodies.

The favorite present for bridesmaids just new is a double heart pin in pearls, with a tiny slipper of various colored enamels fastened across the hearts. To be chie the slipper must match in tint the color of the bridesmaids gowns.

There is a pretty Arcadian suggestiveness in the prevailing fancy for ribbons, which

in the prevailing fancy for ribbons, which thread our laces and go fluttering down our garments in graceful festoons and bow knots. Green of a peculiar light and vivid shade in moiré weave will be a favorite decoration for summer gowns of flowered slik and foulard. All kinds of changeable and chiné effects pre-vail, all varieties of brocade, and a peculiar ribbon, woven double, of satih, with the colors unlike on the two sides, is very attractive, as are the shot ribbons and those of conventional brocaded desirus.

The "Empire" sash is waning, in favor of a new girdle composed of a double band of ribbon tied round the waist into an erect how at the sale. It is for med of proceeded ribbons, which are neither barsh nor thick, and add to rather than take from the slenderness of the waist they encircle.

The silk waist dominates the mode. It is the bodice of most fashionable tailor gowns, which have the heavy coat for outdoor wear and the silk shirt beneath for home use. The variety of these waists is greater than ever beore, the leading fancy being a waist with a double gathered frill falling carelessly down the front. This frill is sometimes whipped or buttonhole-stitched with a contrasting color. buttoahole-stitched with a contrasting color.
One of the novelties is a navy blue silk waist
with trillings lined with red, the frillings introduced again on the siceves for height and
breadth at the shoulders. Pleated soliars are
introduced on some of the black silk blowses,
and suspenders of the same silk as the waist
form part of the decoration. A yoke formed of
shirred spaces between double ruffles taken
up in the silk is often made up in the softer
silks, which end in a puff just below the belt.

Elizaboth Cady Stanton, in her speech to the women of Sorosis the other day, said that if the Lord had intended women to be weak, dependent creatures, he would have provided for each mother's daughter a strong right arm to women than men that there were not anytold them, too, that self-development was a higher duty than self-sacrifice, a prin-

JEWELS IN THE BONNET. Pearls and Diamonds Worn on the Trim mings-Not Easily Imitated, Pearls are much worn in Paris-colored,

nets have crowns of net exquisitely embroidered with them in various hues. The waists of evening gowns are claborately trimmed with them, and one of the extravagances of which a London actress has been guilty is a reception gown of white cloth embroidered in

pearls, interspersed

with moonstones. A

New York woman, well

known in literary and social circles, has a bonnet made of a narrow velvet band, shaped to the head and covered with pearl chains. which lie lightly upon the lady's dark way: hair. At the back a little tuft of feathers rises, and the bonnet is fastened to the head with pins tipped with large real pearls. Indeed, the fashion of wearing real jewels as part of the bonnet decowaining roll lewers as parton the bonned deco-ration is becoming provalent in New York as well as in Paris. It permits an individuality of decoration and a distinction otherwise unat-tainable in these days of imitation and repro-duction. The woman who buys her Paris hat on Fifth avenue frequently sees its vulgarized copy in the windows of Fourteenth street, and considers herself lucky if she dogsn't encoun-



ter it on the head of her own maid. But the aigrette strung with small real diamonds, the resplendent pin fastening the veil at the tack and blazing with precious stones; the bonnet pins of pearl, set in circles of diamonds, and the buckle, now so much used as a hat decoration, when set with genuine brilliants, assert their superiority over ever so curning a cony. An odd use of this buckle is noticed on new Paris round hats with long veils. Directly in front the veil is gathered up to the bat brim, fastened there beneath a small buckle of brilliants, falling thouse each side the face in graceful festoons. At the back the veil is fastened with another jewelled pin and hangs below the waist.

FOR CHILDREN.

Gowns that Are Simple and Eastly Made-

Two pretty and simple models for little girls gowns for summer wear come from London, the home of artistic and sensible childish fashion. French styles for little people are grotesque, doil-like imitations of modes designed for their elders, but the London child's dress, though quaint and picturesque, is ever childish and simple. One is of buff-tinted cashmere, which has the great advantage of washing. It fastens on one side with a pretty. scroll-like deston worked by hand in silk. is hidden beneath a belt of the stitching fastened on one side with a rosette.



The same work finishes the skirt, which opens on one side to match the waist. Full caps worked in the edge fall over the long, close-fitting sleeves, and the collar is of the work. This model makes up prettily in gingham with an edge of embroidery, or in China silk This model makes up prettily in gingham with an edge of embroidery, or in China slik feather-stitched in the pattern. Another dress is of navy blue serge and has a skirt fitted to a girdle belt.with a blouse of bright scarlet and blue wash slik and a half-fitting coat. The Tam o'Shanter hat has a rosette of love ribbons, and the costume is exceedingly pretty and serviceable for spring wear. And the third is of fawn and white striped woollens with a yest and collar of fawn silk. The dress is Princesse shape with a Watteau back, gared on the sheulders and opening over a little waisteout, fastening with cords and small buttons. The sleeve is fastened in a similar manner over fawn silk and draped with a high puff at the top.

PROGRESS IN WOMAN'S EDUCATION. A Great University in America and a Great

One in Scotland Opening Their Doors-A S:ep Stackward at Johns Hopkins, This year has been one of unprecendented progress in the cause of the higher education of women. Victory has followed victory in swift succession, and each new privilege more important concession. The most important of these to American women students have been the recent new departure at Yalo. the opening of Brown University, and the granting of the continuance of present oppor-tunities for study at the Leipsic universities. On the same day that the philosophical faculty of Yale decided, with the sanction of the corporation, to open the graduate courses with the degree of doctor of philosocademical year, the news was cabled from of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, had decided to open its departments of theology, arts, and sciences to women. The vote in the faculty at Yale on the question of admitting omen was almost unanimous, and women will now have as good opportunity for advanced research as can be found in Eurone. The policy of the faculty in thus supplementing the courses at the women's colleges, without competing with them in their undergraduate departments, is most kindly conceived and satisfactory. Only the exceptional woman in pursuit of exceptional training for special work requires the advantages of the superior equipment of the best universities for men.

According to the latest reports the old University of Heidelberg, which celebrated its footh anniversary a tew years ago, has about decided to admit women, properly prepared, to the philosophical faculty and allow them to receive degrees. will now have as good opportunity for ad-

America has five women students at Zurich, one in the medical department, four taking up the study of philosophy. In the department

Viola Griswold of the College of Phar-macy, Northwestern University, was the only woman in a class of forty-eight men, and she carried off the first prize.

Julia E. Bulkley, principal of the Plain-field public school system, has been appointed Dean of the Women's College of the new Uni-versity of Chicago, Sho is a woman of re-markable executive ability, a writer on educational subjects, and has travelled ex-tensively in this country and abroad.

Two hundred young Hindon women are said to be studying in the medical schools of India.

Maude Thomas, a Newsham student is a successful lecturer on dressmaking in girls' schools for the Surrey County Council. Annie Crosby Emory has received from Bryn Mawr College the European fellowship of 1892-93. Within the next two years four new fellowships will be offered by the college, be-sides the European fellowship, which belongs to the graduating class.

The announcement of the opening of Brown University examinations to women has more than doubled the number of girls in the classi-cal department of the Providence High School.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The Arkansas building at the Columbian Fair is to be built by a woman. Miss Jean Longborough has been notified that her plan of the building has been accepted, and that she will be made superintedent of its construction. The design is in the recece style of architecture, which prevailed in the seventeenth century in France, as the first settlers of Arkansas were French. On the ground floor will be a fountain constructed of the many colored crystals found at Hot Springs.

North Dakota has a full community of Indian Sisters established under an Indian Mother Superior, the first community of the kind ever established, though there have been before this Indian Sisters in other convents.

There are now ten station houses in the city especially prepared for the reception of women under arcest and twenty matrons in charge.

veloped is that of designing book covers. A good cover is often quite as attractive as a good title, and many of the striking designs now seen are the work of women. It requires

Mario Moran, a brave girl of Newark, only 18 years of age, recently proved herself one of the world's heroines by volunteering for service at the small-pox hospital when the courage of the regular nurses had failed. The Health Officer of Newark says she has the stuff of which Florence Nightingaies are made.

The two most noted women in French jour-nalism are Mme. Adam and Mme. Severine. The former is well known to English-speaking people as well as French, both as a journalist and a weman of letters. Mme. Severine is said to possess a prodigiously facile pen and to be "kindly, entinently democratic, wearing her heart upon her sleeve, nothing of a blue-stock-ing, and having the glit of tears to exaggera-tion." In addition to this, she is the best puriof of Victor Hugo. Mme. Yver occupies a unique place in French journalism as a reporter of police cases.

The Mary Smith prize of the Pennsylvania Academy has been wen for the fourth time by Cecilia Beaux of Philadelphia. According to the terms of the gift it can be taken only by a woman resident of Philadelphia, and must not be given to the same person more than five times.

The Queen of Italy is described as a tall, fair-haired lady, a little inclined to be stout, but very pretty. She is a highly educated woman, with a special taste for literature and a knowledge of languages, which enables her to talk to her foreign ambassadors each in his native tongue. Perhaps the greatest git of this greatly beloved Queen, whom her subjects fondly call the Pearl of Sayoy, is a rare womanly grace and tact which endears her to all her subjects.

Clara Montalba has been elected to full membership in the Loyal Society of Painters in Water Colors. Only one other woman is allowed to write the coveted R. W. & after her name, as by the rules of the society no woman could ever become more than an associate. A short time ago the Council altered the law, and now includes two women in its members.

Mile. Elise St. Omer, the celebrated French explorer, travels without any luggage, not even a hand bag. All she requires is stowed away in her capacious pockets. Thus equipped, this energetic lady has travelled through all parts of Europe, Asia, and America; has visited Mormons, Japanese, and Clingalese, ridden side by side with Bedouins, and climbed the Himalayas.

A little girl in England aged only ten has re-written the book of Euclid, supplied it with new examples, and proved all her propo-sitions. The book has created great surprise in learned societies where it has been dis-cussed, and in the favorable criticisms and reviews of the press the work has been ac-credited to a clever man. The child is the daughter of Prof. Hudson, and a brilliant future may be prophecied for her from this re-markable achievement.

Chicago has a woman engineer. Miss Do Barr, who has successfully passed the rigid examination of the Board of Examiners, for which she paid the official fee of \$20, and is now a regularly licensed steam engineer.

The Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery graduated nine women at its recent com-mencement. One of the graduates, Dr. Mittle Haley of Virginia, has been accounted resident dentist at the Williamson School.

The Daughters of the Revolution at their convention unanimously rassed a resolution recommending that the only distinctively na-tional song of America, the "Star Spangled Banner." be sung at least once a week in all the public schools, and requesting all Ameri-can citizens whenever the song is sung or played in their presence to show their respect by rising and standing until it is linished.

The Woman's Voice is edited, managed, and printed entirely by women. It is published by A. Florence Grant, the only woman who owns and conducts a printing office in Boston.

Patents recently granted to women include a sewing machine, an ice machine, a sliding window, and a needle employed in the manu-facture of felted labrics.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review has taken great pains to collect a number of facts as evidence that women endure pain with much greater courage that men, that men swoon in the dental chair more frequently than women, who face the inevitable suffering more uncomplainingly and ratioutly, all of which every dentist and most women knew before. And then he very shabelly seeks to draw the conclusion that women are physically less sensitive than men, and do not feel the pain so acutely because they make less fuss about it.

Margaret Reld Tells of Her Experiences

While Studyleg Music in Paris. The story of Margaret Reid's unexpected and successful debut in the New York nusical world during the season now closing adds an interesting chapter to the record of talented young American women who are winning laurels by their courage and genius. makes her first appearance in so important a of the Metropolitan Opera House. Miss Reid had never rehearsed any opera on the stage before she took, with little time for preparation, the place left vacant by Van Zandt's illness, and she had but one rehearsal of " Ham-

let" with the orchestra.
One of the charms of Miss Reid's personality is a rare repose and dignity unusual in one so roung, apparently the result of an entire lack of self-consciousness through absorption in the art to which she is devoted. To those who ask her if she was not frightened on the night of her appearance, she says, "Not at all after I began to sing. As soon as I hear my accompaniment I lose all consciousness 'uyaelf and my surroundings."

Miss Reid is an Indianapolis girl, of the pro-Miss ficial is an indianapolis girl, of the pronounced brunette type, alight and graceful,
with a prettily polsed head, an earnest interesting face, a simple directness and sincerity
in address, and as unassuming serenty of
manner. She began to sing before she could
speak the words of her somes and to dream of
being a prima domna before she was out of
planfores. Before she had entirely flaished
her course at the High School the young
girl determined to take up the serious study
of music. Speaking of her musical studies.

Kitchen Economy

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

Bread, biscuit, cakes and muffins are not known in most delicate and perfect quality where Royal Baking Powder is not used.

Miss keld says: "I was particularly fortunate in being directed to Mme, Léotard in Paris, and in studying with her up to the last. I think the reason why so many young stingers get discouraged is because they do not stick to one teacher, but go about from one master to another until they are all mixed up. Until a singer gets a good method and while they are too young to discriminate believen good and had it is befter to study with one teacher and not be led into trying different methods because some one cise has found them good. After you have the method established then go over the different musical works with the masters and singers who have been particularly successful in them.

"Another reason why the American singers got discouraged when going abroad for study is that they have too much self-confidence. All the masters over there put you back to the rudiments, and a person who has sung or taught well here, and thinks he has a pretty good method, feels humiliated and disheartened. I escaped all that sort of thing because I had studied only a short time in loston, and was just at the beginning, any way.

"No. I did not go abone, but I s ayed alone. People seem to think that young girls cannot study there without a chaperon, but it all depends upon the girl. The French girls, and treat her with the greatest respect. It is only a matter of custom. The French girl of good standing is attended always, so when one is seen alone people sometimes treat her with all American girls go about alone, and they have no trouble.

"There is little usain a girl'strying to study and to be in society at the same time. A singer's life must be one of great regularity and devotion to the profession she has chosen, not only while she is studying, but as long as she is before the public. That is where so many singers fail. As soon as they begin to succeed they give up the practising the regu-

succeed they give up the practising the regu-



lar hours. Some people think too, that you must make a host of friends to introduce you, to gain influence and recognition. The woman who has real talent will be recognized if she develops it to its highest perfection without any influence.

"I haven't any particular hobbies as to the best regime for living. That is a question every one must think out for themselves. For instance, I take a coil plunge bath the first thing every morning, and in consequence I do not mind changes of climate and rarely have the colds so much dreaded by singers. All the singers in the open company have been ill this winter, but I haven't had a single the colds so much dreamed by singers. An the singers in the open company have been lift this winter, but I haven't had a single to company the singers in the open could be an expendent of the country o

No Enoch Arden for Her.

From the Phila blpbia Beaud.

PEG LEG, THE TRAMP. Probable Saicide of the Last of a Trio of

Urippled Tramp Desperadoes. HARMSBURG, March 20.-The tramp with a wooden leg who was killed on a Maryland rail-road one day this week was the last of a trio of

erippled tramps who for years had been a terror to the smaller towns and farming communities of southern Pennsylvania and the rural localities of northern Maryland and West Virginia. They always travelled togethor. One of the vagabonds had lost his right arm, another his left leg, which was replaced by a rude wooden one the tramp had made himself and the third was also minus a leg

and walked with crutches.

The tramp with the wooden leg was the master spirit of the trie. He was known as Peg Leg. but his real name was believed to be Thompson, the worthless son of a well-known Maryland farmer. In spite of the crippled condition of these three tramps they got about the country with surprising facility, and were expert chicken and sneak thioves. Wherever they appeared they did not beg food or money. but simply demanded them. They delighted in insulting and frightening women and children, and their favorite way of announcing to the inmates of a house that they were on hand was to smash in a window with a crutch. Many times farmers had resisted the assaults of the three tramps, only to be worsted in the fight and suffer the more heavily in the looting of their premises. Constables had froquently sought to awe them with the majesty of the law, and although the tramps had often quietly submitted to arrest, it was seemingly only to enjoy the pleasure of overpowering the officer before he had got to his destination with them, either by knocking him senseless with a crutch or binding him hand and foot and leaving him helpless by the roadside.

Three years ago, late in the fall, these three tramps appeared in Adams county, and in various parts of the farming region had terrorized the people or days. Emboldened by their success and by the large quantities of cider they had compelled the farmers to give to them, they carried their operations into Getthey had compelled the farmers to give to them, they carried their operations into Gettysburg. They ran that historic town for half a day, and were at last overpowered by the local censtabulary, aided by people with guns, and ledged in the jail. They were placed in separate cells. When the officer went to take them from jail next morning to arraign them before the Justice he found every one of the three cells empty. The key that unlocked the cells was sticking in the door of one of them. The cell doors in the Gettysburg jail are grated from the floor up, and the same key fitted them all. This key was always hung on a nail in the wall of the narrow corridor opposite the cell in which the tramp with crutches was locked. As it was alterward learned. Feg Leg, who was in the cell next the other one-legged tramp, quickly took in the situation, and the jailer had scarcely left the jail when Feg Leg called the attention of the tramp with crutches to the key hanging on the wall opposite him, and told him to kneck it down with one of his crutches and pull it in his cell. The feat was easily performed. Soon after dark he unlocked his cell and came out and let his comrades out of their cells. To get out of the jail itself they removed an iron ventilator from the jail door, and although the opening thus made was only 14x16 inches in size, the three cripples squeezed themselves through and escaped. They got out of town undiscovered, and it was two days before anything was heard of them. Then word came to feetly source.

ing thus made was only 14x16 inches in size, the three primes squeezed themselves through and escaped. They got out of town undiscovered, and it was two days before anything was heard of them. Then word came to Gettysburg that the three tramps were at Littletown, a short distance from Gettysburg, where they had inaugurated a reign of terror. They had taken possession of the place, and were running it to suit themselves. The tramp with the wooden log had lattered at nearly every window in the place with his comrade's crutches, and when the word came to Gettysburg the three were camping in the village church, which they swort they can be the transplant of the transplant in the transplant of the ground niess they have been to be any hope of the familiberal quantities of liquor. The people, fearing for their church, ind been complying with the demands of the desperadoes, but as there did not seem to be any hope of the tramps going away, aid was asked from Gettysburg.

A posse of constables went to Littlestown, and going to the church domanded the surrender of the tramps. The answer was a volley of stones from within. The constables finally gained an entrance only to find that the tramps ind escaped by a back window, and woods. They were overtaken, and after a desperate fight, during which the constables used their pistols, the three were overpowered and arrested. Fog Leg was handleiffed and properly in the constables of the constable constables. Heloro Officer Reifer, had got out of town with his prisoner the latter had succeeded in gotting his handcuffs of and, knocking the constable sanctions with them, numped from the wason and fled across the fields. He was pursued for a mile, surrounded by citizens, and only surrendered when shot in the constable constable constables of the rain and killed by a

The Growing Sentiment Against Capital

From the Washington Post. "I have been against capital punishment for many years." said Gen. Curtis of New York, the Hercules of the House, to a reporter of the Ibst, "and I have one of the completest collections of books and pamphiets relating to the subject in the United States. When in the New York Logislature I got a bill through the House abolishing the death penalty by an overwhelming majority. I want to see a smallar bill, now before this Congress, enacted. It prisonment for life in lieu of hanging. Nearly half of the governments of Europe have done

away with executions and there is he penalty it four states of this Union. A decoration and the states of this union of earth is the ment, and no government that abandon everyours to the system."